SITNIKOV, I.S.; KOROTKOV, S.V.; MYASNIKOV, V.A.; PIVOVAROV, V.T.

Automatic meter of the volume of round logs for long conveyors.
Biul. tskh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i
tekh. inform. 17 no.2:53-55 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

SABININ, Yu.A., otv. red.; NIKOLAYEV, P.V., red.; RUDAKOV, V.V., red.; MYASNIKOV, V.A., red.; KULIKOV, S.N., red.

[Automated electric drives; servo systems, control, and converter devices] Avtomatizirovannyi elektroprivod; slediashchie sistemy, upravlenie i preobrazovatel'nye ustroistva. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 172 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Leningrad. Institut elektromekhaniki.

L 18618.65 EWI(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) Pq-4/Fg.4/Pk-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) BB/GG ACCESSION NR: AP5008334 S/0115/65/000/001/0020/002/3 AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.

TITLE: Some principles for constructing precision angle-to-digit converters

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1965, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: angle digit converter

ABSTRACT: The reasons why it is impossible to construct a single-reading angle-to-digit converter whose resolution would correspond to 19-20 binary digits are reviewed. A two-reading (coarse and fine) converter is considered which is based on a multipole phase shifter; two types of the latter — photoelectric with a highest multiplying ratio, and capacitive with design advantages — were investigated. These types have the important advantage of averaging the errors; the error of phase measurement is much lower than the error made in marking the discrete scale segments. As the fine-reading counter must have a short application. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas.

Card 1/2

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L 1259-66 ENT(1) GS/GW ACC NR: AT5021838

UR/0000/65/000/000/0118/0128

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V.A.; Sabinin, Yu. A.

TITLE: The present status and future prospects for the development of discrete systems for astronomic instrument control

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledyashchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 118-128

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, digital system, automatic control system, electric motor, control system design, digital computer, computer control system

ABSTRACT: After a brief survey of the existing digital systems in the Soviet Union and abroad the present authors discuss problems encountered at the laboratory of digital systems of the Institut Elektromekhaniki (Institute of Electromechanics) in the design of automated electric motors for the control of azimuthal instruments. These problems are concerned with 1) the realization of high quality dynamic parameters required in such systems; 2) the determination of the necessary period of time quantization in digital automatic control systems; 3) the decrease of parameter calculation repetition frequency in digital automatic control systems; 4) the selection of the most appropriate digital computer; and 5) the selection of accurate angle-to-digit converters. The authors present specific recommendations and briefly describe devices and setups they used during their investigations. Part of the theoretical derivations found in the article are due to "the co-workers of the IEM V. P. Gorbunov, S. V.

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820002-9

ACC NR: AT5021838			<u>anders in der gebande fo</u> Gibbs in der verschaften
Korotov, and B. A. Shishko	w," Orig. art. has	15 formulas and 4 d	7
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ACCESSION NR: AT 5021841

UR/0000/65/000/000/0144/0149

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.

60

TITLE: The use of the electrical reduction method in instrument design 25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledya-shchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyye ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking system, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo-Nauka, 1965, 144-149

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism system, digital system, photoelectric effect, optic instru-

ABSTRACT: The development of digital slave systems puts added emphasis on the resolving power of angle-to-digit converters of In principle, such a conversion may follow 1) the accumulation, 2) the cyclic, or 3) reading principle. After pointing out that the first approach allows the appearance of systematic errors and the second leads to cumbersome converters, the present author discusses the operation and respective merits of inductocing of optocins, and of free-playless electrical reducers. Tests have been carried out at the Institut elektromekhaniki (Institute of Electromechanics) with converters incorporating photoelectric reducers. The setup described in the paper is capable of easily maintaining

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ACCESSION NR: AT5021841			
a given phase-system statistical ac power of 0.6". With a Q factor of rotational speed is equal to 300"/se	100 and a permissib	le dynamic error c	of 3" the maximum
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L 5175-66 EWT(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) BB/GG/GS ACCESSION NR: AT5021842 UR/0000/65/000/000/0150/0156

5/

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Maksimov, V. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.

34.1

TITLE: The coordination of readings in multireading shaft-digit converters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Avtomatizirovannyy elektroprivod; sledya-shchiye sistemy, upravleniye i preobrazovatel'nyy ustroystva (Automated electric drive; tracking systems, control and converter devices). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 150-156

TOPIC TAGS: cyclic coding, error correction, error minimization, angle measurement

ABSTRACT: Multireading angle-digit converters seem to be the most promising in the field of high accuracy angular determinations. They require, however, a coordination of the coarse and fine readings since, otherwise, errors may appear which correspond to the "weight" of the lowest order of the coarse reading. The present authors discuss several methods for the coordination of reading for the case when the fine readings are connected with the coarse ones through a scale converter of the measured angle incorporating a so-called free-playless electrical reducer. The study covers 1) the arithmetic code reading coordination using the method of double reading line; 2) the method of coarse reading value

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correction; and 3) the given together with 5 figures, and 2 table	e cyclic code coord	lination. Block of their operatio	diagrams of v n. Orig. art.	arious devices a has: 6 formula	o lre
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L 04431-67

ACC NR: AP6014222

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/003/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Kalantayev, F. P.; Babichev, A. P.; Myasnikov, V. A.;

B

Sabinin, Yu. A.; Tarasenko, Ye. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Using Hall generators in computing devices intended for automatic

systems

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: Hall generator, analog computer

ABSTRACT: The fundamental shortcomings of widely used sine-cosine rotary transformers are: slip rings and brushes, high cost, complexity, inapplicability of dc and rf. Hence, an idea is suggested which would involve two Hall generators placed at right angles to each other in a magnetic field produced by the poles of an

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ACC NR: AP6014222

(electro) magnet. Three Hall generators shifted in space by 120° might serve as a synchro. By using a movable permanent magnet, a windingless and contactless design would be possible. Theoretical considerations re such a design, including formulas, pole-piece shapes, and error evaluation are set forth. A device based on these theoretical considerations "is being created at the present time." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 0J2 / OTH REF: 001

∵wm Card 2/;

ACC NR: AR6035558

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/010/0080/0080

AUTHOR: Korotkov, S. V.; Myasnikov, V. A.; Sabinin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Principles of designing digital control systems for astronomical instruments

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 10.51.599

REF SOURCE: Sb. Avtomatizir. elektroprivod proizv. mekhanizmov. T. 1. M.-L., 1965, 188-194

TOPIC TAGS: digital converter, digital computer, digital system, astronomic instrument, digital control system

ABSTRACT: Some questions of principle pertaining to the design of a digital servodrive for azimuthal instruments are studies. The digital control system contains a computer for converting equatorial coordinates into azimuthal ones, true position pick-ups for instrument axes in space, and a drive along the azimuth and zenith distance axes, which is controlled by the computer. The system should provide a total accuracy of no less than 10. Bibliography contains 9 titles. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 03, 09/

UDC: 62-52:522.2

MYASNIKOV, Vitaliy Fedorovich; SAVRANSKIY, B.T., red.; YEMEL'YANOV,
Yu.N., red. izd-va; EELOGURCVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Work practices in the production of technical motion
pictures at enterprises and in organizations]Opyt sozdaniia
tekhnicheskikh kinofil'mov na predpriiatiiakh v organizatsiiakh. Leningrad, 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Motion-picture photography)

AUTHORS: Myasnikov, V.G., Puchkov, Yu.H. and Chernoperov, N.Ye.,

Engineers.

TITLE: Mobile Crushing and Sorting Plant (Peredvizhnaya drobil'no-

sortirovochnaya ustanovka)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva, 1957, vol.14, Mo.7,

ABSTRACT: This plant consists of 2 machines: CM-311 and CM-312 and is used for crushing materials with a crushing strength up to 2 500 kg/cm. Technical data are tabulated. All operations are directed from the operator's cabin which is situated on the platform. The crushed material is transported to the bunkers by conveyors. The bunkers are so constructed that various fractions can be mixed. This plant is manufactured by the vyksunsk factory for crushing and Sorting Equipment (vyksunskiy zavod drobil'no-sortirovochnego phorudovaniya). There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress Card 1/1

1. Construction-Equipment

S/148/60/000/010/011/018 A161/A030

AUTHORS:

Sysuyev, Yu.A.; Myasnikov, V.G.

TITLE:

Stability of Austenite in Steel Which Has Been Heated After Deforma-

tion

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1960,

No. 10, pp. 122 - 125

TEXT: The purpose of the subject investigation was to find the decomposition temperature of residual austenite in Cr and Mn containing steel after deformation. Two steel grades were studied: X8 (Kh8), with 0.98% C and 7.26% Cr, and [5] (G5) with 0.86% C and 4.73% Mn. Billets of 4 mm diameter were worked into 100% austenite, ground to powder, and screened; portions of 3.5 g powder were pressed into a pipe from molybdenum glass; titanium was put into the tube to prevent oxidation, and an asbestos plug between titanium and the steel sample. Air was evacuated from the pipe, and the end sealed. Decomposition of initial austenite in both grades started at 560°C. Magnetic measurements proved that the quantity of residual austenite was about 50%. The behavior of the initial and deformed austenite in heating was different: non-deformed and hardened austenite

S/148/60/000/010/011/018 A161/A030

Stability of Austenite in Steel Which Has Been Heated After Deformation

decomposed at $t > 550^{\circ}$, and the deformed austenite transformed in two separate temperature ranges, $175 - 280^{\circ}\text{C}$ and at $> 500^{\circ}\text{C}$. Decreased heat resistance of residual austenite after deformation appears to be caused by redistribution of the alloying elements in the metal under the effect of applied and residual stresses with the formation of austenite with varying composition. The redistribution in chromium and manganese steel was different despite identical deformation. Chromium steel contained two austenite kinds: high-alloyed austenite similar to austenite before deformation, and low-alloyed of the type forming in plain carbon steel and decomposing at the 200 - 280°C range. Austenite in manganese steel seems to have a gradually changing composition and decomposes in a wide temperature range between 200 and 650° . There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Gor'-

kiy Physics and Technics Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1959

Card 2/5

VOLYTKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; GONIN, A.M.; VASIL'YEV, F.V.;
GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; GURCVSKIY, N.N.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAFID,
A.D.; BELAY, V.Ye.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.; ALTUKHOV, G.V.;
KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; YEGOROV, A.D.; SIL'VESTROV,
M.M.; SIL-PURA, S.F.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; KRYLOV, Yu.V.; FOMIN,
A.G.; USHAKOV, A.S.; DECTYAREV, V.A.; VOLOVICH, V.G.;
STEPANTSOV, V.I.; LYASHIKOV, V.I.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I.; KASHIN,
P.S., tekhn. red.

[First space flights of man; the scientific results of the redicobiological research conducted during the orbital flights of the spaceships "Vostok" and "Vostok-2"]Fervye kosmicheskie polety cheloveka; nauchny rezul'taty medikobiologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia orbital'nykh poletov komablei-sputnikov "Vostok" i "Vostok-2." Foskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 202 p. (NIMA 15:11) (SPACE MEDICINE) (SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042671

8/0000/63/000/000/0137/0140

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V. I.; Gorbov, F. D.; Yazdovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Effects of prolonged isolation

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 137-140

TOPIC TAGS: hypokinesia, blood circulation, man, hypodynamia, physiological function, functional effect

ABSTRACT: Subjects were kept for periods of 10--15 days in continuous isolation in a special chamber. Isolation was assured by absence of two-way communication and almost complete exclusion from all external sources of light, sound, and other stimulii. One-way communication from the subject to the experimentor was performed for limited periods. Evaluation of the functional condition of the organism was performed on the basis of the observation of behavior and emotional reactions, the dynamics of bioelectrical activity of the cortex, the determination of the quickness of response of the motor reaction, and the carrying out of experi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042671

mental psychological tasks, and comments of the subjects, which were recorded on a magnetic tape. The experiments indicated that a sharp limitation of general afferentation has considerable effect on the subjects. Neuropsychiatric changes at various stages of the experiment were very varied. The recording of many psychological and physiological indices makes it possible to establish qualitative peculiarities of these changes. In particular, it makes it possible to determine and establish limits for conditions of strain and fatigue. The monotony of the surroundings, the poverty of external impressions, and the solitude were revealed as factors having independent significance as conditions and causes of development of strain and fatigue. This, in turn, determines not only the necessity but also the possibility of setting up countermeasures against these conditions by using stimulation calculated to produce the optimum interaction between the afferent systems.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: OO

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IZOSIMOV, G. V.; MYASNIKOV, V. I.

Electroencephalographic investigation of the functional state of the human central nervous system under prolonged isolation conditions. Isk. sput. Zem. no.15:120-123 '63 (SPACE MEDICINE)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; GENIN, A.M.; GAZENKC,
O.G.; GUROVSKIY, N.N.; YEMEL'YAHOV, M.D.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY,
G.P.; GORBOV, F.D.; SERYAPIN, A.D.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.;
ALTUKHOV, G.V.; KOPANEV, V.I.; KAS'YAN, I.I.; MYASNIKOV,
V.I.; TERENT'YEV, V.G.; BRYANOV, I.I.; FEDOROV, Ye.A.;
FOMIN, V.S.; ARUTYUNOV, G.A.; ANTIFOV, V.V.; KOTOVCKAYA,
A.R.; KAKURIN, L.I.; TSELIKIN, Ye.Ye.; USHAKOV, A.S.;
VOLOVICH, V.G.; SAKSONOV, F.P.; YEGOROV, A.D.; NEUMYVAKIN,
I.P.; TALAPIN, V.F.; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, red.;
KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[First group space flight; scientific results of medical and biological studies carried out during the group orbital flight of manned satellites "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4]
Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii polet; nauchnye rezul'taty mediko-biologicheskikh issledovanii, provedennykh vo vremia gruppovogo orbital'nogo poleta korablei-sputnikov "Vostok-3" i "Voskot-4." Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 153 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

CESSION NR: AT4037694 THOR: Myasnikov, V. I. TLE: Effects of isolation on motor r	\$/2865/64/003/000/0235/0244 reactions
OURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologiches iologii, v. 3, 1964, 235-244 OPIC TAGS: manned space flight, isolar BSTRACT: The effects of prolonged isources have been studied. Three groups and a normal routine, Group 2 slept during the space of the section of the sec	tion, motor reaction lation on the motor reactions of adult of test subjects were used. Group 1 follow- ing the day and worked at night, and Group 3 grams from the fingers of the right hand exposure to light stimuli (light flashes of ent periods of motor reactions decreased in these changes are attributed to fatigue,
ASSOCIATION: none	

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\$/0293/64/002/001/0154/0161

ACCESSION NR: AP4026243

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, V. I.

TITLE: Changes in EEG of man following prolonged isolation

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 1, 1964, 154-161

TOPIC TAGS: EEG, isolation chamber, isolation effect, confinement

effect

ABSTRACT: Two groups of test subjects were used to study the effects of prolonged confinement; the members of group I adhered to a normal routine, while those in group II were required to sleep during the day and to follow a prescribed program at night. A total of 14 experiments were carried out on healthy males 23-27 years old. The subjects were placed in soundproof isolation chambers for periods ranging between 10 and 15 days. The EEG in frontal and occipital leads were recorded four times daily during visual stimulation periods (9-11 flashes per second over a period of 5 sec). In members of group I, the amplitude of a-rhythm decreased with no change in frequency, while in group II decreases in the amplitude of a-rhythm were paralleled by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026243

slowly arising diffuse waves and excitation of a-rhythm during the aftereffects. It is concluded that the described changes are due to development in CMS of inhibitory processes.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 007

L 1,7295-66 EEC(k)-2/EWT(1)/FSS-2 SCTB TT/DD/RD/CW SOURCE CODE: UR/0245/66/000/005/0C67/0071
ACC NR: AP6032042 AUTHOR: Gorbov, F. D. (Moscow); Kosmolinskiy, F. P. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. I. (Moscow)
ORG: none TITLE: Some characteristics of the effect of increased and decreased afferentation on the human organism from the standpoint of space psychophysiology
5 1966 67-71
SOURCE: Voprosy psikhologii, no.), 1999,
were studied using a mosphere concept was studied in experiments with a surrounding atmosphere concept was studied in experiments with a produce an surrounding atmosphere concept was studied in the surrounding atmosphere concept was invention [not described]. In order to produce an testing units of the author's invention [not described]. In order to produce an testing units of the surrounding testing units of these excess of sensory information, various types of communication were imitated and requirements of the signal frequency being used was introduced. Results of these ference close to the signal frequency being used was introduced. Results of these experiments were compared with data from sensory deprivation experiments and requirements were compared with data from sensory deprivation were formulated. Studies
including lowered work ser
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However, it is considered that the high degree of motivation associated with actual spaceflight will prevent the occurrence of pathological states such as depression, callucination, and personality disintegration. The cosmonaut selection and training program is also mentioned as a factor in preventing severe psychic disturbances during prolonged isolat on. Spaceflight situations presenting the cosmonaut with an excess communication occur routinely during radiocommunication with Earth, during repair work or special scientific investigations, or in any complex spaceflight cituation. In-flight aircraft refueling is considered a good model of a suress situation because it requires attention, accurate work, and a high degree of motor recordination. Furthermore, the refueling operation is usually performed when the post is in a state of poor physiological tone due to previous use of the automatic pilot. While refueling, pilots are under great emotional stress, and physical limits are pushed (heart beat up to 160-186 beats/min, breathing rate up to 40-50 times/min, weight loss up to 5-7% of total). Psychophysiological analysis of these data reveals two main reasons for the acute strain. First, the pilot is unset by the narrowing of his field of vision to include the other aircraft. Secondly, psychological difficulty is created by the combination of two types of activity, the well-known habits of normal piloting and the unfamiliar tasks associated with refueling. Several preventive measures for avoiding nervous and emotional strain in conditions of sensory deprivation or excess information are suggested. First, the ... cessary postural and motor habits must be acquired, and the cosmonaut must learn situations correctly in advance. Stress can be avoided if the optimum TA-rest regimes are observed and special patterns of motor activity are followed.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001135820002-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

ACC NRI AT6036535

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0127/0129

AUTHOR: Gorbov, F. D.; Hyasnikov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITIE: Trace reactions on human electroencephalograms and their significance in evaluating the functional state of the organism Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 127-129

TOPIC TAGS: biotelemetry, electroencephalography, space medicine, space physiology, psychophysiology

ABSTRACT: The broad introduction of automatic, telemechanical, and cybernetic devices and electronic computer technology has created problems, one of which involves reliability from the standpoint of human work capacity in a man-machine system. Complex interrelationships developing between a man and machine often lead to functional shifts in the operator, characterized by emotional strain, sleepiness, or manifestations of fatigue. The possibility of such shifts necessitates continuous monitoring and timely recognition of initial deviations in the functional condition of the organism.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6036535
According to the literature and electrographic indices, a pronounced similarity is noted between drowsiness and fatigue. The necessity of isolating these states was the basis of a detailed clinical and mathematical analysis. The basic index was the characteristics of trace-reaction analysis. The basic index was the characteristics of trace-reaction dynamics or exalted bursts of alpha rhythm in response to a light stimulus.

Since the physical characteristics of the light stimulus (flash requency and brightness) remained constant throughout the investigation and EEG trace reactions were qualitatively altered, comparing the duration of alpha-rhythm bursts on various days made it possible to judge the functional condition of the central nervous system.

The stagnant nature of alpha-rhythm exaltation (e. g., interrupted only by a subsequent stimulus) on a background of scattered, slow waves and a decrease in the amplitude of brain biopotentials on the EEG base-line curve were reliable signs of fatigue. On the other hand, brief, synchronized oursts of alpha rhythm (duration no greater than 10 sec) synchronized oursts of alpha rhythm (duration no greater than 10 sec) were characteristic of a drowsy state. This was indicated by the fact were characteristic of a drowsy state. This was indicated by the fact that an exaltation of alpha-rhythm occurred only after the repeated that an exaltation of alpha-rhythm occurred only after the repeated application of a light stimulus in these subjects. The basis was provided for concluding that manifestations of drowsiness during wakeful periods for concluding that manifestations of drowsiness during wakeful periods

develope protective uniform	ve and ad	· J · O	ction of the ler hand, I cial prophy	Organism	considered as erally favorab against mond ions of fatigue organizationa	abvious	
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Repair of aluminum coated communication cables. Avtom., telem.i
sviaz' 4 no.4:18-20 Ap '60.

1. Vengerskiye zheleznyye dorogi.
(Electric lines)
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WYASNIKOV, V.I., inzh.

Use of communication cables with aluminum sheaths on Hungarian railroads. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 4 no.2:21-24 F '60.(MIRA 13:6)

1. Tekhnicheskiy sovetnik zheleznykh dorog Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.

(Hungary--Hailroads--Equipment and supplies)

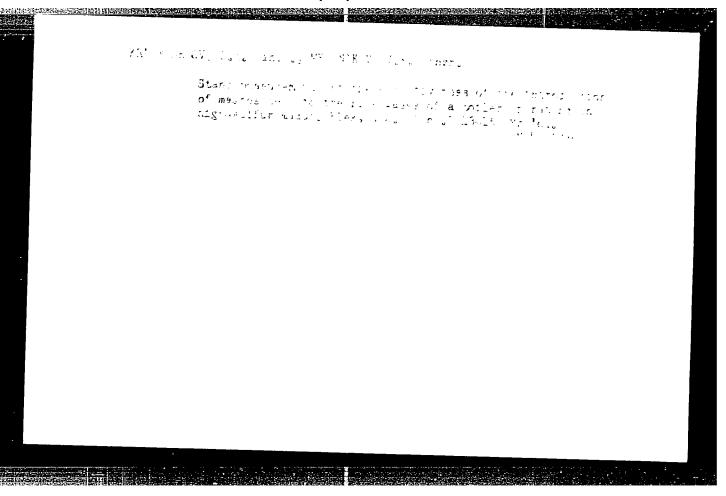
(Hungary--Electric cables)

SHCHEPAK, V.M.; MYASNIKOV, V.I.[N*iasnykov, V.I.]

Some characteristics of the distribution of iodine and bromine in the underground waters of the outer some in the Carpathian pledaent fault. Geol. shur. 23 no.2:64-71 '63.

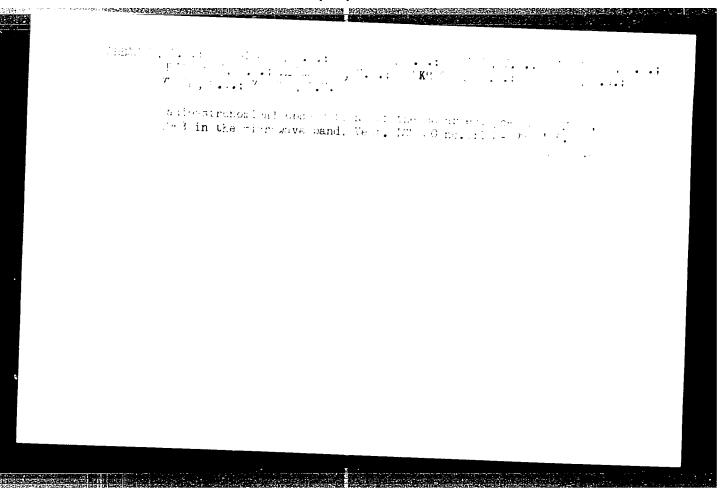
1. Trest "L'vivnaftogasrozvidka". (MIRA 16:6)

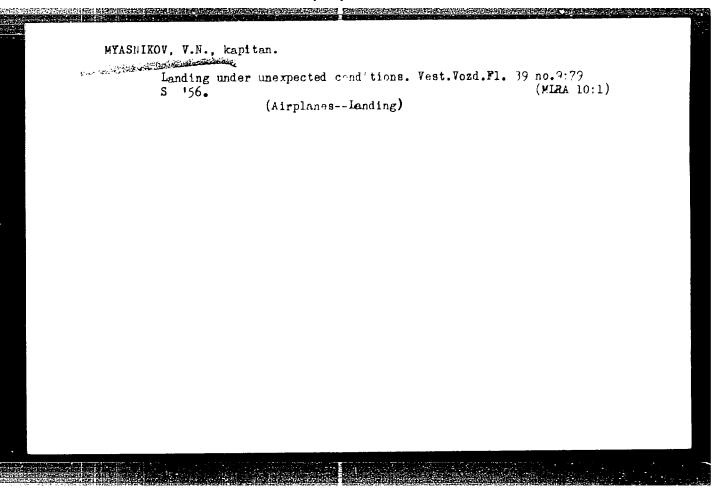
(Carpathian Mcuntain region—Mineral waters—Analysis)



Ţ... 5/0043/65/000/001/0102/0109 ACCESSION NR: AP5005762 AUTHOR: Abbasov, A. R.; Grebinskiy, A. S.; Durasova, M. S.; Ivanov, V. A.; Ignat yeva, L. M.; Molchanov, A. P.; Myasnikov, V. L.; Pankratov, Ye. I.; Sukhanov, A. G.; Yudin, O. I.; Yaanov, L. V. TITLE: Radioastronomic observations on the centimeter wave of the solar eclipse on 21 July 1963 SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 1, 1965, 102-109 TOPIC TAGS: solar eclipse, solar atmosphere, residual radiation, terrestrial atmosphere, radio emission, sunspot ABSTRACT: An expedition went to Simushir Island to observe the time of the second and third radio contacts of the solar eclipse of 21 July 1963 for detecting the height of rapid changes in the solar atmosphere during the period of weak solar activity and for measuring the residual radiation flux during the period of total cover of the Sun. The detection of local sources of radio emission from the Sun during the total eclipse and measurements of the Earth's own atmospheric radiation were also included in the expedition's task. The solar disk was covered with two groups of Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5005782 Sunspots, of which one persisted only two days including the day of the eclipse. The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere in the refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere in the fluenced observation data. The absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially fluenced observation data. The absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially measured before and after the cclipse. Strong fluctuations of the solar radio emismostates were recorded on 1.2- and 10-cm wavesion between the first and second contacts were recorded on 1.2- and 10-cm wavesion between the optical and did not depend on wavelength. A difference was observed between the optical and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission of local sources has been recorded on 4-, 5-, and 10-cm waves. The local source of local source was determined to be in a space span from 7000 to 20,000 km above local source was determined to be in a space span from 7000 to 20,000 km above the solar surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 7 tables, and 4 formulas. ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, ES NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3196			- ·
sunspots, of which one persisted only two days including the day of the eclipse. The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere into the refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere into the refraction, absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially fluenced observation data. The absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially fluenced observation data. The absorption and atmosphere in the college of the increase of solar height lengths. The amplitude of fluctuations diminished with the increase of solar height lengths. The amplitude of fluctuations diminished with the increase of solar height and did not depend on wavelength. A difference was observed between the optical and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission of local sources has been recorded on 4-, 5-, and 10-cm waves. The local source of local source was determined to be in a space span from 7000 to 20,000 km above local source was determined to be in a space span from 7000 to 20,000 km above the solar surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 7 tables, and 4 formulas. [EG] ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, E5 NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3196	·		
SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, ES NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3196		sunspots, of which one persisted only two days including the day of the eclipse. The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere in— The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the Earth's atmosphere in— The refraction, absorption, and proper radiation of the solar radio emis- fluenced observation data. The absorption and atmospheric radiation were specially measured before and after the eclipse. Strong fluctuations of the solar radio emis- sion between the first and second contacts were recorded on 3.2- and 10-cm wave- sion between the first and second contacts were recorded on 3.2- and 10-cm wave- lengths. The amplitude of fluctuations diminished with the increase of solar height and did not depend on wavelength. A difference was observed between the optical and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in and radio contact times. The residual radio emission corrected for absorption in the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission the terrestrial atmosphere is given in a table in the original article. An emission the terrestrial stmosphere is given in a table in the original article. The local source of local sources has been recorded on 4-, 5-, and 10-cm waves. The height of the	
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MYASHIKOV, V.P., aspirant

Instrument for calculating the working time of tractor-driven machinery. Mekh. i elek.sots.sel'khoz. no.4:53-55 '57. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Sverdlovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. (Measuring instruments)

MTASVIKOV, V. P., TOM IN, G. V., and S. A. Z UPA LT.

Instrumenty olia skorostnogo rezamija metallov. Moskva, Machgiz, 1950. 191 r. diagra.

Pibliography: p. 229-(230)

Tools for himm-speed metal-cutting.

DEC: TH1230.Tc5

SO: Manufacturing and mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

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10.6000

SOV/179-59-5-23/41

AUTHOR:

(Moscow)

Myasnikov, V.P.

TITLE:

Laminar Boundary Layer on a Plate with a Supersonic

Current of Weakly Rarefied Gas 11

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5,

pp 127-130 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The system of equations describing the motion in the boundary layer is obtained by transforming the Navier-Stokes equations to correspond with the approximate boundary layer theory (Ref 5). Assuming compatibility between the boundary layer and the external gas, and that the relation between viscosity and temperature is linear, the equations are solved for the aerodynamic variables viscosity, pressure and temperature and the results are shown graphically. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

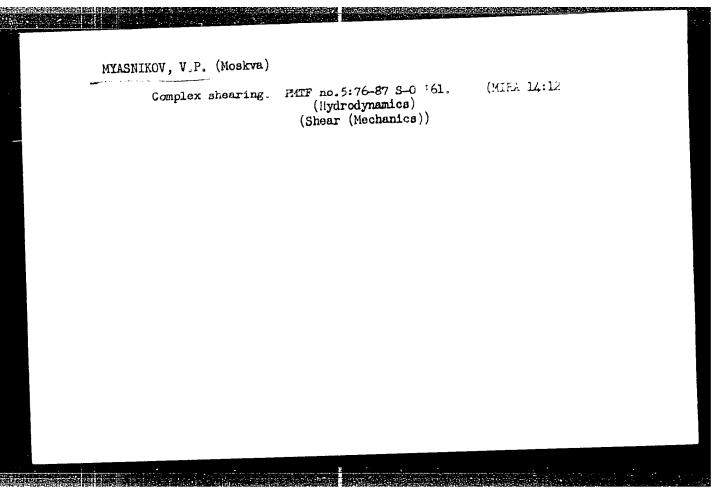
SUBMITTED: May 11, 1959

Card 1/1

MYASNIKOV, V. P. (Moscow)

"On the Boundary Layer in Slip Flow of a Flat Plate."

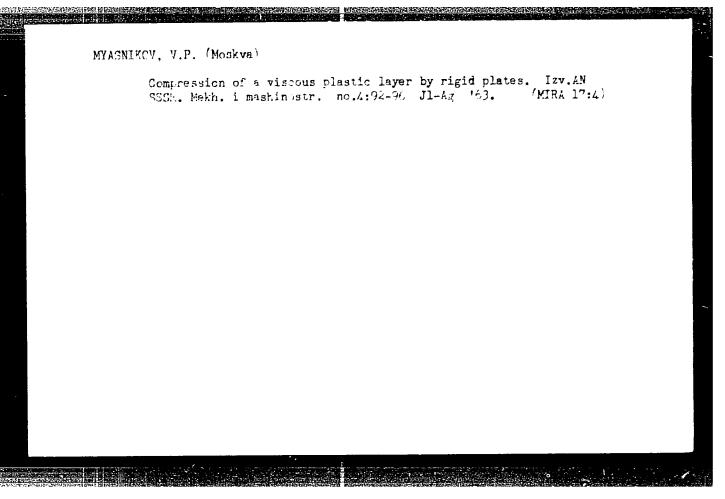
report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.



MYASNIKOV, V.P. (Moskva)

Formulation of the problem of viscous-plastic flow past solid bodies. PMTF no.4:52-59 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Hydrodynamics)



L 21130-65 EWP(m)/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/ Pq-4 AEDC(a) ACCESSION NR: AP5002873 . 5/0207/64/000/005/0127/0131

AUTHOR: Bulina, I. G. (Moscow); Myssnikov, V. P. (Moscow); Savin, V. G. (Moscow)

TITLE: An experimental study of the streamlining of blunt bodies by a plane flow of a viscous-plastic medium

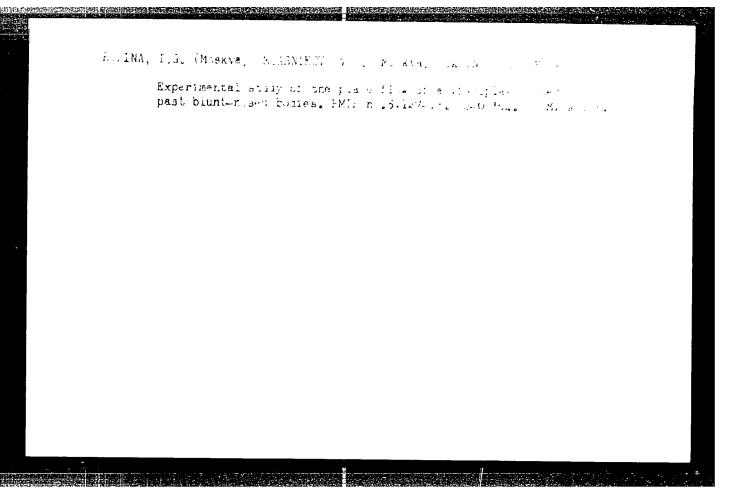
SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1964, 127-131

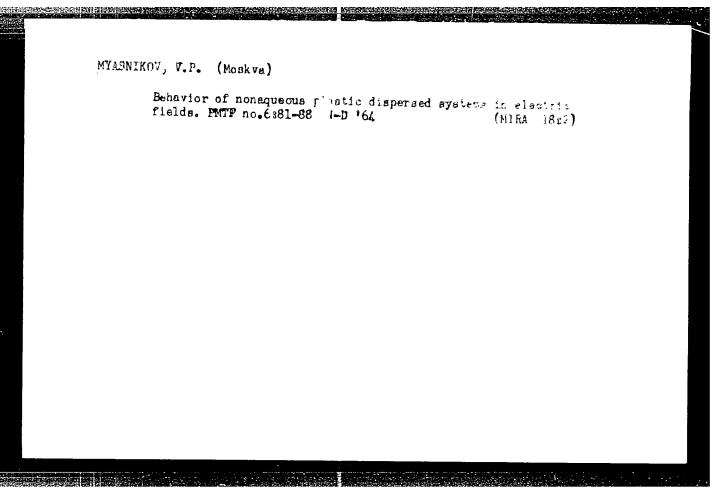
TOPIC TAGS: plane flow, viscous plastic medium, drag coefficient, blunt body, wedge shaped body, streamlining

ABSTRACT: The problem of a plane stream of viscous-plastic medium flowing around a blunt body has been studied in great detail. The experiments, aimed at determining resistance, were carried out with a specially designed dynamometer. The results obtained agreed well with the theoretical data on the nature of the relationship between drag coefficient of the body and the controlling parameters of the problem. For geometrically shaped bodies (parallelepipeds, cylinders; and wedge-shaped bodies were tested), the YC_a product is a universal function of S₁, which can be determined experimentally on one model and later used to compute the streamlining of bodies having different geometric parameters. The main geometric characteristics of a streamlined body are its maximum thickness and its length. It was found that the

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ing in a viscous-plast fluid under similar (base or its nose for	ic medium, unlike the drenditions, does not depertant. Orig. art. has: 7	ag of nd upon figures,
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L-62546-65 EVP(m)/EVT(1)/FCS(k)/EVA(a)/EVA(1) - Pd-1ACCESSION NR: AP5018201 UR/0207/65/000/003/0095/0096 AUTHORS: Barenblatt, G. I. (Moscow); Bulina, I. G. (Moscow); Myasnikov, (Moscow) TITIE: Effect of some high molecular compound solutions on the lowering of drag of a body in a turbulent flow SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 10, 3, 1965, 95-96 TOPIC TAIS: Surpulent flow, polymer, glycerine, drag, boundary layer, experimenick method, percesse, texter solution periments were carried out in open channels 1,2-m wide and 1-m deep. The cylinders were 40 mm in diameter and 400 mm long. The experiment was carried out first with the support sting without the cylinder, then with the cylinder but without the polymer, and subsequently with cylinder and support with different polymer concentrations. The polymers were carboxymethylcellulose, water solution of polyvinyl alcohol, and aluminum oil in kerosene with 0.5 to 10% concentration in water. At Reynolds numbers of 6.5 x 104 up to 34% reduction in drag was Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5018201		8
explanation could be found f the increased fluid viscosit (as tested independently in tensity in the boundary layer flow and the cylinder surfac V. M. Tret'yakov took part in gratitude to them. The auth Zhigachev, and A. I. Den'sov	that for each type of polyme reduced the drag to a minimum or the drag reduction. Some y moves the flow detachment p glycerine); the lowering of tr; and a possible change in ite. B. I. Isayev, L. S. Magan the experiments. The authors thank V. F. Shushpanov, Y for their kind assistance in	of the reasons cited are: of the reasons cited are: oint further downstream ourbulent pulsation in- nteraction between the ziner, Z. P. Titova, rs express their deep u. L. Yakimov, L. T.
	The second secon	the above experiments
and Professor M. Tulin (Hydrtion. Orig. art. has: 1 ta	ble and 1 figure.	cm experimental opera-
and troressor Me Intil (NACL	ble and 1 figure.	um experimental opera-
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tion. Orig. art. has: 1 ta	ole and 1 ligure.	

REPORTED HIM HEITS AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE PR 1. 16683-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) WW/RM ACC NR: AP5021911 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/004/0137/0138 AUTHOR: Barenblatt, G. I. (Moscow); Bulina, I G. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. P. (Moscow); Sholomovich, G. I. (Moscow) ORG: none B TITLE: Effect of small additions of high molecular solutions on fluid SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1965, 137-138 TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, turbulent flow, Reynolds number ABSTRACT: An experiment is described that was designed to show the cause of a sharp decrease in pressure losses in turbulent flows. It is shown that this loss is due to a change in the pulsating motion after a small amount of high molecular compounds is introduced into the flow. A diagram of the apparatus is given. Acqueous solutions of polyvinyl alcohol and carboxymethyl celluloge were used as additives. The experiment was conducted for Reynolds numbers of 3.2.103 and 5300. The authors thank V. F. Shushpanov for his kind copperation; V. P. Karkhov and I. I. Slesinger for their valuable comments, and V. V. Tikhonirov and Card 1/2

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L 08727-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI | IJP(c) | JD | SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/66/030/003/0467/0475

AUTHOR: Lovich, V. G. (Moscow); Myasnikov, V. P. (Moscow)

43

ORG: none

TITL: Kinetic model of a fluidized bed

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mokhanika. v. 30, no. 3, 1966, 467-475

TOPIC TAGS: fluid mechanics, fluid kinetics

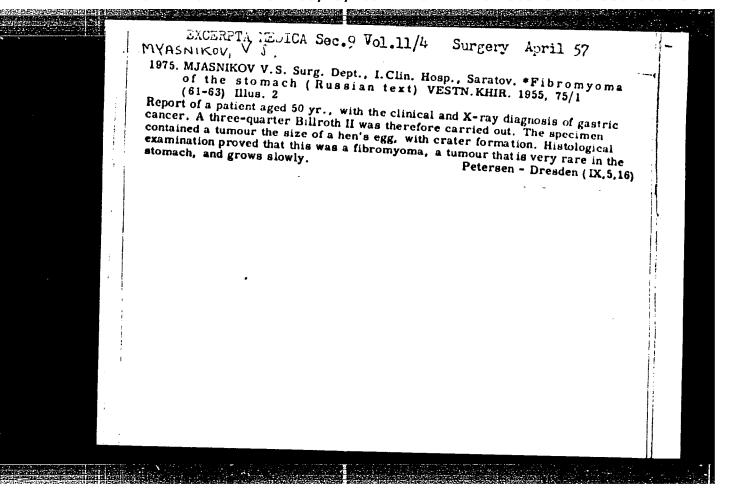
And that: The characteristic feature of almost all processes occurring in a fluidized bed is their strong dependence on the nature of the mechanical motion of the solid particles forming the layer. An attempt is made to construct a theoretical model which would adequately describe this motion. In existing models there is no explanation of the nature of the sharp transition to the psuedofluid state and the velocity distribution of the particles is neglected, as is the relation of this distribution to the parameters of gas motion, etc.

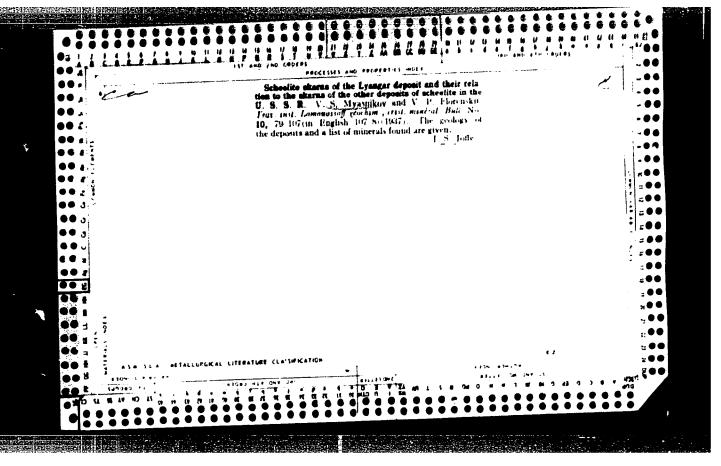
A very simple kinetic model of a fluidized bed is proposed. It is based on the idea that the solid particles in such a layer

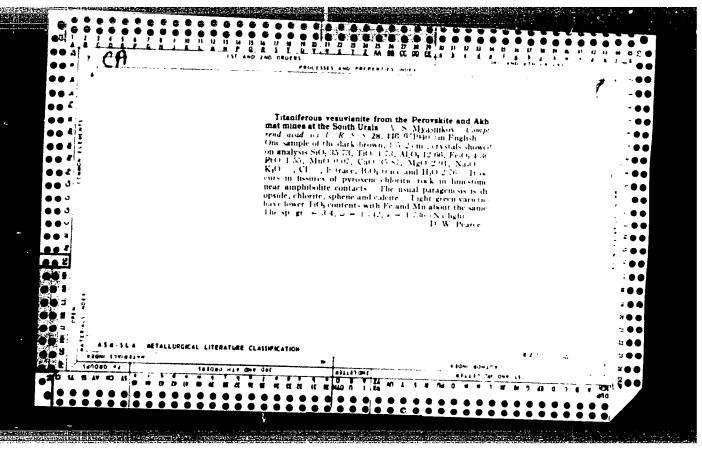
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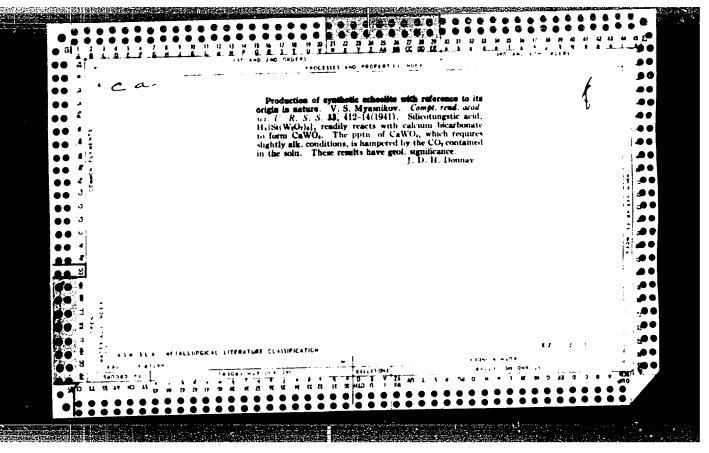
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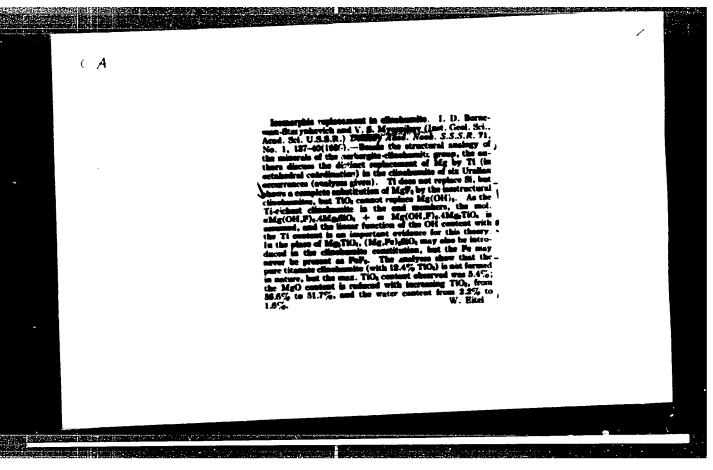
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can be simulated by a set of elastic spheres, while their interaction with the fluidizing gas diffuses the points representing a particle in its velocity space. Results obtained with the odel are qualitatively close to experimental results. An example is given in the mean reaction rate is calculated in a unit volume of a fluidezed being, art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS: 37.75]	n
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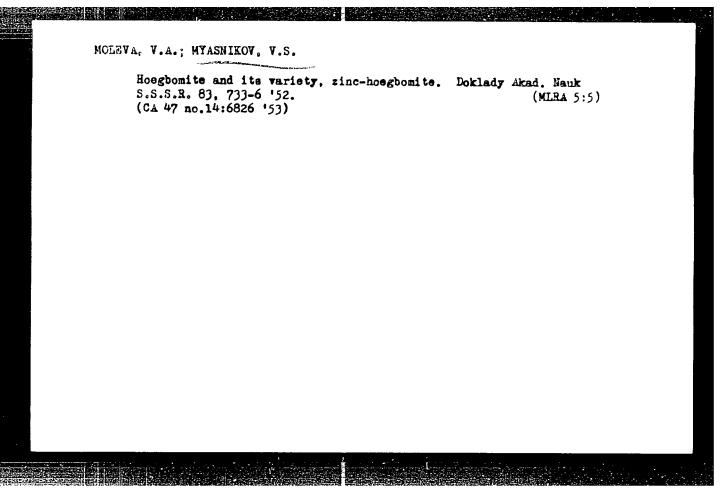












"The Gabbroli Amphibolites of Magnitnaya Mountain."

A paper presented on 7 April 1995, The Activity of the Moscow society of Naturalists, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Frincity Vol IX.

No 6, Moscow, Nov-Dec 1955, pp *0-90, Geology section.

Source; U-9235, 29 Nov 1956

Characteristics of titanomagnetite deposits in the southern Urals and their metamorphism. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2:49-62 Mr-Ap '59.

(MITA 12:9)

1.Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy petrogrefii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

(Ural Mountains--Titanomagnetite)

TSVETKOV, A.I.; MYASNIKOV, V.S.; SHCHEPOCHKINA, N.I.; MATVEYEVA, N.A.

Hature of lamellar formations in titano magnetite. Izv. AN Solk.

Ser. geol. 30 no.2:16-32 F *65. (MIRA 18:4)

l. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

ACC NRI AP6029670

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/008/0096/0101

AUTHOR: Minibayev, R. A.; Myasnikov, V. S.; Petrova, G. N.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Institut fiziki zemli)

TITLE: A case of self reversal of remanent magnetization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1966, 96-101

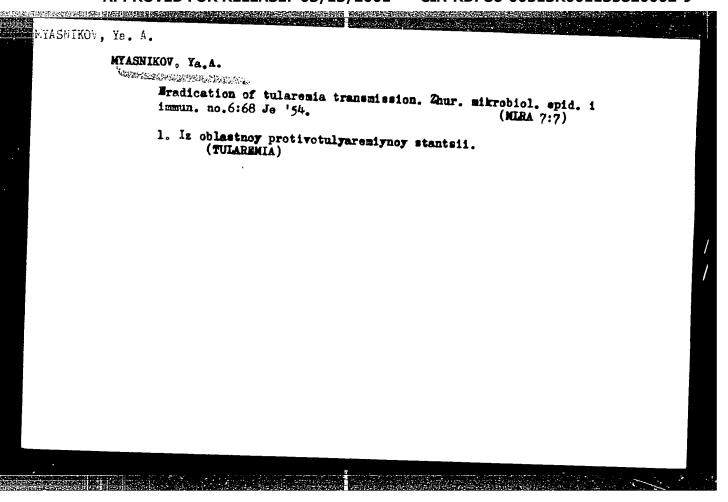
TOPIC TAGS: magnetite, magnetization, magnetometer, geology

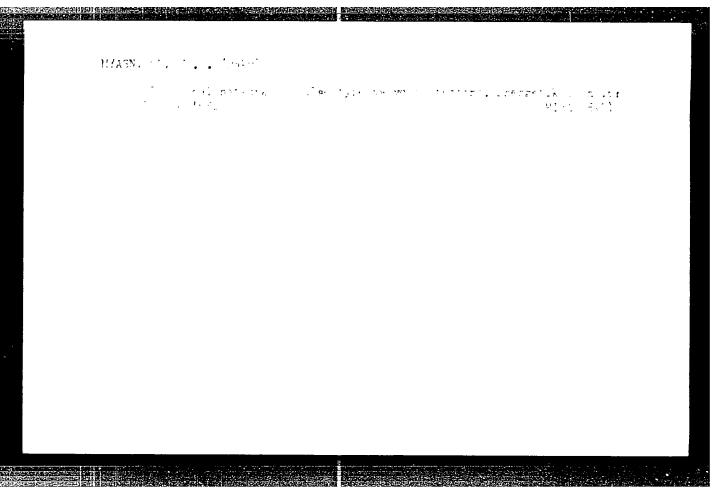
ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the results of an investigation of the magnetic properties of titanomagnetite with distinct self-reversal characteristics obtained from the Kola peninsula. Studies with a large model of the Reichert miscroscope revealed a distinct microstructure of the titanomagnetite. An exceptionally pronounced lattice structure was revealed with an electron miscroscope. The magnetic properties of the titanomagnetite determined on $10 \times 10 \times 10$ mm samples with an astatic magnetometer are tabulated. An analysis of these data indicated that titanomagnetite can acquire reverse thermo-remanent magnetization if it is decomposed into several phases by repeated heating above the Curie point with subsequent cooling. The stability parameters of such a multiphase species exhibit anomalous features; thermo-remanent magnetization can be less stable with respect to constant and variable fields than ideal magnetization, even in a sample in which self-reversal has not yet occurred.

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.382.3

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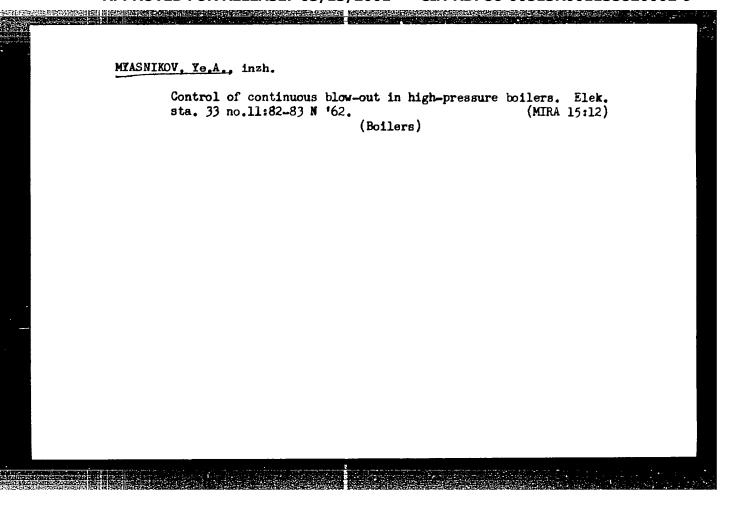


MYASNIKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; GEYVADUAV, I.A., inzh.; KOPYSITEKIY, T.I., inzh.

Electronic imulse-type regulatur fir lusing milk of lime. Elek.

gta. 36 no.8:78-79 kg %5.

(Mink 18:8)



MYASNIKOV, Yo.A., insh.; GEYVAIDOV, I.A., insh.

Automation of the blow-through of evaporators working with highly mineralized water. Teploenergetika 12 no.4:33-34 Ap '55. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennaya rayonnaya elektrostantsiya Severnaya.

ACC NR: AR7008646

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/V072/V072

AUTHOR: Myasnikova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Some problems of automatic speech recognition

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12V477

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 51, 1965, 134-144

TOPIC TAGS: speech recognition, digital computer, computer application

ABSTRACT: The author gives the fundamentals for one of the methods of automatic speech recognition and describes the operation of a dynamic phoneme analyzer based on this method. The dynamic analyzer may be used as an acoustic attachment to the Minsk-l digital computer. The unit consists of two sections: a frequency analyzer and a time analyzer. The first section is made up of a set of frequency filters while the second consists of a system of time delays. Each phoneme has a characteristic set of frequency and time parameters uniquely related to the amplitudes and signs of the filter output voltages. A theory of phonemes is given based on the method of phonetic operators which represent the mapping of the frequency and time characteristics of the phonemes. The phonetic operators are used to convert the phonemes to a combination of digits for computer input. Bibliography of 9 titles. M. Sapozhkov.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 51:681.14:155

ACC NR. AR7008645

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/V072/V072

AUTHOR: Myasnikova, Ye. N.; Gromov, N. P.; Ogurtaov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Programming a device for objective speech recognition

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12V476

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, no. 51, 1965, 145-151

TOPIC TAGS: speech recognition, intelligent programming system, binary code

ABSTRACT: The authors consider two methods of speech recognition. In the first method, the characteristic features used for distinguishing sounds are combinations of bits for energy differences in five pairs of frequency bands. The speech signal is divided into ten bands by semioctave filters with average frequencies from 400 to 5000 cps. Each sound is expressed in 12-digit binary code. The average reliability for recognition of isolated Russian vowels pronounced a total of 181 times by 12 speakers of both sexes was 46%. Recognition reliability for speakers of one sex was 57% and for a single person--80%. The decision was made on the basis of the probability that a given code belonged to one of the sounds. In the second method, the speech signal is passed through a clipper and the intervals between zeros are divided into six gradations according to length. The sound is expressed in 6-digit binary code. The reliability of vowel recognition for a group of speakers of both sexes was 51%. When both analyzers are used simultaneously, reliability should increase to 75%. G.

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 51:681.14:155

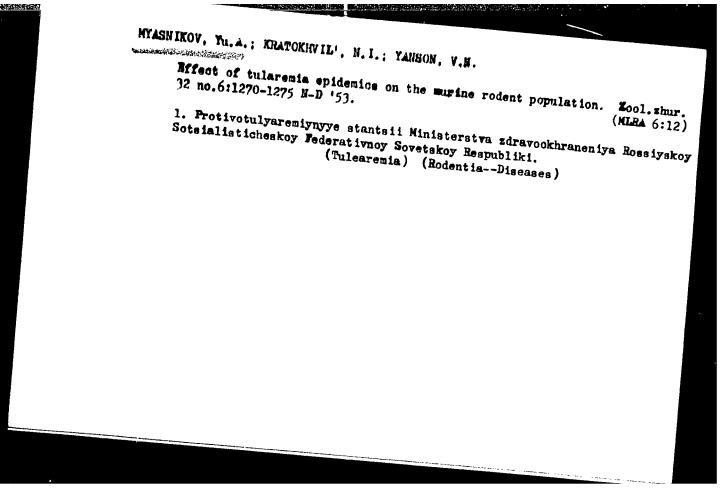
אינייין עסאוחברייין עטאוחברייין

"A Rational Classification of Types of Tularemia Outbreaks," by Yu. A. Myasnikov, Tuliskaya Oblast Antitularemia Station, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 2, Feb 57, pp 111-116

The author points out the value of classifying tularemia epidemics in carrying out control measures in a new tularemia focus. He suggests a gross breakdown according to the animal serving as the source of infection -- i.e., field mouse-mouse type; water rat-field mouse type; and tick-rabbit type -- and then goes into various subcategories in these three types. These secondary categories are based on the conditions in a given location which contribute or give rise to the epidemic, i.e. residential, agricultural, industrial, transient, contact-food, water, etc.

The system proposed is a composite of those proposed from 1943 to the present by such people as Sinay, Voskresenskiy, Mayskiy, Khatenever, Gromashevskiy, and Yelkin. This report was originally presented before the Tul'a Society of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, and Microbiologists on 14 April 1953 and again at a conference at the Ministry of Health REFER on 10 May 1955.

54M.1374



WYASNIKOV, Yu.a.; KRATOKHVIL', N.1.; YANSON, V.N.

Effect of tularemia epidemics on the murine rodent population. Zool.zmur.
(MLRA 6:12)
32 no.6:1270-1275 N-D '53.

1. Protivotulyaremiynyye stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Rossiyskoy
Sotsialisticheskoy Federativnoy Sovetskoy Respubliki.
(Tulearemia) (Rodentia--Diseases)

MYASNIKOV, Yu.A.

A case of tularemia infection in men transmitted by a mole. Zhur.

A case of tularemia infection in men transmitted by a mole. Zhur.

MIRA 9:5)

1. Is Oblastnoy protivotulyaremiynoy stantsii.

(TULAREMIA, transmission
by mole)

OLSUF'YEV, M.G.; TSVETKOVA, Ye.M.; BORODIN, V.P.; KOROLEVA, A.P.; SIL'CHENKO, V.S.; KHOROSHEV, I.G.; MYASNIKOV, YU.A.; PERFIL'YEVA, Z.A.; KRATOKHVIL' B.I.; VAYSTIKH, M.A.; RAVDONIKAS, O.V.; BARANOVA, M.K.; ZIMINA, V.Ye.; TORMASOVA, L.N.; USTIH-PETROVA, T.F.; AREF'YEV, S.S.; KONKINA, N.S.; KUL'RA, A.P.; MAL'TSEVA, N.K.; SHELANOVA, G.M.; SORINA, A.M.; ERA-

Tularin from a vaccinal strain for epicutaneous use. Zhur. mikro-biol.epid. i immun. 27 no.9:22-28 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz Institute epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamelei AMN SSSR i protivotuliaremiynykh stantsiy Stalingradskoy, Voroneshskoy. Tul'skoy, Plavskoy, Omskoy, Krasnodarskoy, Moskovskoy i Smolenskoy. (TULAREMIA, diagnosis, tularin epicutaneous test (Rus))

MYASNIKOV, YU. A., and PANINA, T. V.

"Fluctuation in the Population and Reproduction of Field Voles and the Natural Reservoirs of Tularemia in Tul'skaya Oblast."

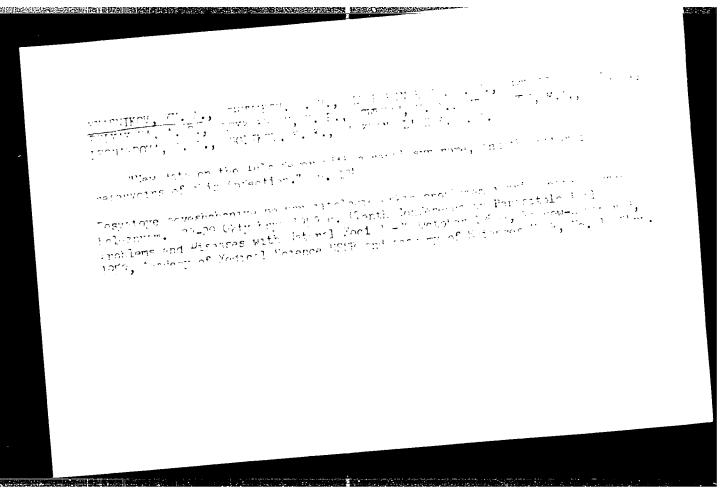
Tenth Conference on Parsitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Tul'skaya Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station

M. BLIKE, C. L., LEIGHERA, C. A.

"On the Geography of infections diseases with natural foci is the Tula oblist." -9.01

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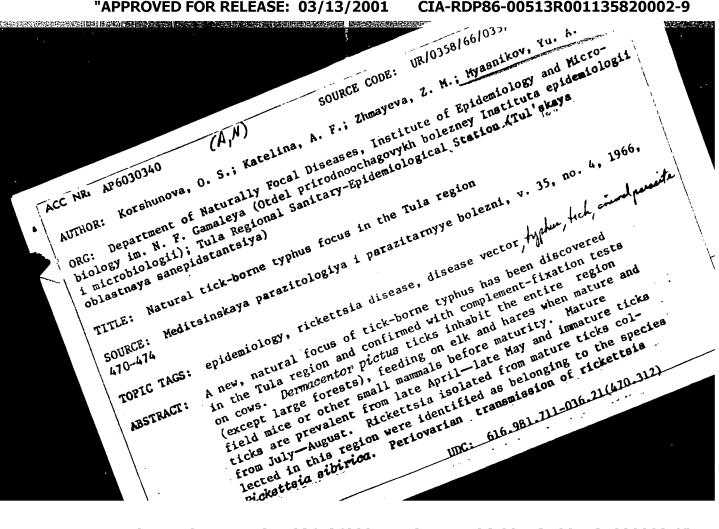
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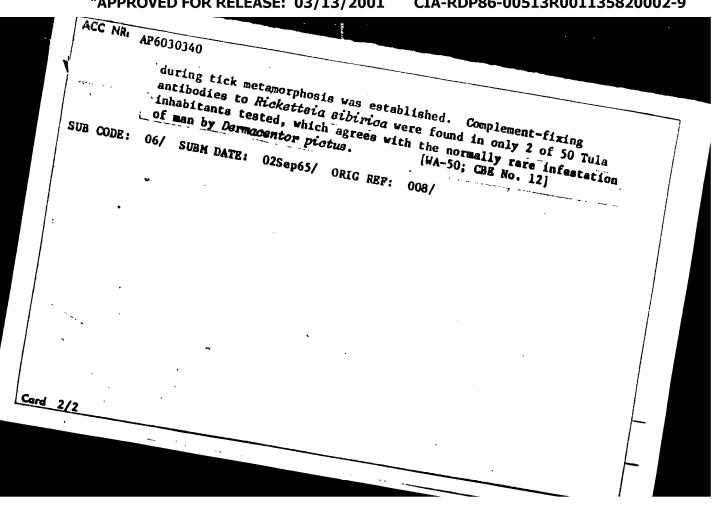
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